COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS11-63

Supersedes CS11-41

Moisture Regain of Cotton Yarns

A recorded voluntary standard of the trade published by the U.S. Department of Commerce

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

Commodity Standards Division

With the cooperation of the
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Commerce

EFFECTIVE DATE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective June 12, 1963.

LUTHER H. HODGES, *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Technical Services and with the National Bureau of Standards. Their purpose is to establish quality criteria, standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of manufactured commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforcible through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

Commercial Standards originate with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The division by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the division assures continuous servicing of each Commercial Standard through review and revision whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Under a similar procedure the Commodity Standards Division cooperates with industries in the establishment of Simplified Practice Recommendations. Their purpose is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for sizes, dimensions, varieties, or other characteristics of specific products; to simplify packaging practices; and to establish simplified methods of performing specific tasks.

Moisture Regain of Cotton Yarns

Effective June 12, 1963

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish moisture regains for invoiced weights of shipments of cotton yarns.

1.2 Other purposes are:

a. To provide nationally recognized definitions of commercial terms.

b. To provide standard methods of test.

c. To insure adequate moisture content during the spinning and subsequent processing and fabricating.

d. Stimulation of fair competition.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The standard covers:

a. Commercial moisture regains for three types of cotton yarn, viz,

1. Natural—unmercerized, unbleached, undyed.
2. Bleached and/or dyed—unmercerized.
3. Mercerized—natural, bleached, and/or dyed.

b. Definitions of common commercial terms:

1. Dry weight.
2. Moisture regain.
3. Commercial moisture regain.
4. Commercial weights.

c. Standard method of sampling cotton yarn shipments.

d. Standard methods of tests.

e. Certification of compliance.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The commercial moisture regain percentages in Table 1 shall apply to invoiced weights of shipments of cotton yarn, whether natural, bleached, dyed, or mercerized.

TABLE 1.

COMMERCIAL MOISTURE REGAIN PERCENTAGES

CLASS OF COTTON YARN	COMMERCIAL MOISTURE REGAINS
	PERCENT
1. Natural—Unmercerized, Unbleached, Undyed. No adjustment shall be called for if moisture regain is within a tolerance of 1.0 percent. If such cotton yarn, however, has moisture regain below 6.0 or above 8.0 percent the invoice weight shall be adjusted by the seller, or buyer, as the case may be, to "Commercial Weight".	**7.0**
2. Bleached and/or Dyed—Unmercerized..... No adjustment shall be called for if moisture regain is within a tolerance of 1.0 percent. If such cotton yarn, however, has moisture regain below 7.0 or above 9.0 percent the invoice weight shall be adjusted by the seller, or buyer, as the case may be, to "Commercial Weight".	**8.0**
3. Mercerized—Natural, Bleached, and/or Dyed. No adjustment shall be called for if moisture regain is within a tolerance of 1.0 percent. If such cotton yarn, however, has moisture regain below 7.5 or above 9.5 percent the invoice weight shall be adjusted by the seller, or buyer, as the case may be, to "Commercial Weight".	**8.5**

4. DEFINITIONS

4.1 **Dry Weight**—The term "dry weight" is defined as the weight of cotton yarn dried in an oven at 105° to 110° C (221° F to 230° F) until the weights of the yarn from two consecutive weighings, taken not less than 20 minutes apart, differ by not more than 0.1 percent of the first of the two weights.

4.2 **Moisture Regain**—The term "moisture regain" is defined as the difference between the weight of the cotton yarn as sampled (Wo) and its "dry weight" (Wd) expressed as a percent of the "dry weight," that is

$$\text{moisture regain} = \frac{\text{Wo}—\text{Wd}}{\text{Wd}} \times 100$$

4.3 **Commercial Moisture Regain**—The term "commercial moisture regain" is defined as the commercial regain used in calculating "commercial weights" of shipments or deliveries of cotton yarn.

4.4 **Commercial Weight**—The term "commercial weight" is defined as the dry weight of cotton yarn plus the weight of its commercial moisture regain.

5. STANDARD METHOD OF SAMPLING COTTON YARN SHIPMENTS

5.1 Samples weighing not less than 10 g (154 grains) from not less than four tubes, cones, or skeins of cotton yarn shall be taken from at least one case or carton in every ten cases or cartons, or less, within five days after the shipment is received. Two of the four samples shall be taken from opposite sides and the other two from near the center of the case or carton.

5.2 At the time the samples are taken they should be accurately weighed within a time limit of 45 seconds. If it is not practicable to weigh the samples at point of delivery, they shall be placed immediately in air-tight containers and forwarded to the laboratory at which test is to be made. The details of the laboratory test method, based on ASTM test method D 629–59T are given in paragraph 6.

6. TESTING

6.1 The samples shall be dried in the ovens generally available in textile laboratories (conditioning ovens, etc.) to dry weight as defined in paragraph 4.1. For laboratories not so equipped, or for the settlement of disputes. the method described in paragraph 6.2 shall be used.

6.2 **Apparatus**

6.2.1 **Weighing Bottle,** glass, approximately 100-ml capacity fitted with a ground-glass cover, or an aluminum weighing can, approximately 100-ml capacity, and having a tight fitting cover.

6.2.2 **Dessicator,** containing anhydrous calcium chloride ($caCl_2$) or other suitable dehydrating agent.

6.2.3 **Chemical balance,** capable of weighing to 0.5 mg.

6.2.4 **Oven,** maintained at 105° to 110° C.

6.3 **Test specimen**

6.3.1 A specimen weighing approximately 1 g shall be tested. If a specimen which weighs more than 1 g is used provisions shall be made for weighing the specimen to within 0.1 percent of its weight.

6.4 **Procedure**

6.4.1 Dry the glass weighing bottle at 105° to 110° C to constant weight. Place the weighing bottle and cover separately in the oven. After heating for 1 hour, replace the cover, transfer the weighing bottle to the dessicator and allow it to cool to room temperature. Remove the cover momentarily to equalize the pressure, and with the cover in place, weigh the container. Repeat the heating, cooling, and weighing until the weight of the empty weighing bottle is constant to within ±0.001 g.

6.4.2 Place the specimen to be tested in the container, cover, and weigh. Subtract the weight of the empty container (Item 6.2.1) from this weight to obtain the air-dry weight of the specimen, Weight Wo.

6.4.3 Place the uncovered weighing bottle and specimen in the oven for 1½ hours at a temperature of 105° to 110° C. Cover and transfer the container to a dessicator. When the container has cooled to room temperature, remove the cover momentarily to adjust the pressure, replace the cover and weigh. Repeat the heating for periods of not less than 20 minutes, cooling, and weighing until the weight is constant to within ±0.001 g. Subtract the weight of the empty container (Item 6.2.1) from this weight to obtain the oven-dry weight of the specimen, weight Wd.[1]

6.5 **Calculations**—Calculate the moisture regain of the specimen according to equation in paragraph 4.2.

7. IDENTIFICATION

7.1 In order that the purchaser may be assured that the weight of this cotton yarn is invoiced in accordance with the moisture regains of Commercial Standard CS11–63, as developed by the trade under the Commodity Standards Procedures, and issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, it is recommended that the following statement be printed, typed, stamped, or otherwise indicated on invoices:

> The invoiced weight of this shipment of _____[2] cotton yarn is based on a moisture regain within the limits of Commercial Standard CS11–63.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The first edition of this Standard was based on a study at the National Bureau of Standards by the Research Associate of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, Mr. E. M. Schenke, of the moisture content and regain of mercerized cotton yarn. He recommended in his report to the Association a standard regain of 7.53 percent (7-percent moisture content). The Association then requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in establishing a Commercial Standard to eliminate constant confusion and dispute as to the proper weight of mercerized yarn for the computation of buying and selling price.

A general conference of representative producers, mercerizers, distributors, and users of cotton yarn was held on January 15, 1929, for the purpose of considering the proposed Commercial Standard. The

[1] When textiles are heated under the conditions described in paragraph 6.4 volatile materials in addition to moisture may be removed. If this possibility is known or suspected, it should be reported that the percentage loss in weight of the textile does or may include volatile substances as well as moisture.

[2] The type of yarn.

standard, as modified by the conference, was subsequently accepted by the trade and issued by the National Bureau of Standards as "Regain of Mercerized Cotton Yarns", Commercial Standard CS11–29, effective from July 1, 1929.

The first revision set moisture regain percentages for unmercerized yarns. On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the revision was submitted to the trade for acceptance on November 8, 1940, with definitions of commercial terms used in the standard. The success of this project was announced on June 30, 1941.

On December 11, 1959, a letter was received from the Piedmont Processing Company, acting on behalf of itself and twelve key firms in the dyed and bleached cotton yarn industry, requesting that proper moisture regains be established for unmercerized bleached and dyed yarns to eliminate confusion in the industry. It recommended that the proposal of the bleached and dyed cotton yarn industry be submitted to the Standing Committee.

The recommendation was formally submitted to a reconstituted committee with broad technological coverage, and subsequently accepted by the industry as Commercial Standard CS11–63. The effective date was June 12, 1963.

Project Manager: M. Lonie, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce.
Technical Adviser: Miss J. Blandford, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the Standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the Standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

Spinners and Processors:

J. H. Martin, Jr., Piedmont Processing Co., Belmont, N.C. (Acting Chairman)
E. N. Brown, Brower Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N.C. (Representing Carded Yarn Group).
J. B. Frierson, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Representing Mercerizers).
R. D. Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N.C. (Representing Combed Yarn Group).

Yarn Buyers:

William A. Burkey, Burkey Underwear Co., Hamburg, Pa. (Representing Underwear Institute)
Russell Katzenmoyer, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Charlotte, N.C.
Kenneth E. Parsons, Ware Knitters, Ware, Mass. (Representing National Knitted Outerwear Association)
A. Neal Thompson, American & Effird Mills, Mt. Holly, N.C. (Representing American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.)

Technologists:

Cameron Baker, Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, New York, N.Y. (Representing American Association of Textile Technology)
A. Mason Du Pre, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
A. Henry Gaede, Laurel Soap Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N.C. (Representing American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists)
Prof. E. B. Grover, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users, and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the standard, and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

Products that meet all requirements of the standard may be identified as such by a certificate, grade mark, or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific evidence of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

American Home Economics Association, Washington, D.C.
American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.
Bradford Dyeing Association, Westerly, R.I.
Carded Yarn Association, The, Gastonia, N.C.
Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia, N.C.
Durene Association of America, New York, N.Y.
National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.
Rhode Island Textile Association, Providence, R.I.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N.C.
Adelaide Mills, Inc., Anniston, Ala.
Alba-Waldensian, Inc., Valdese, N.C.
Amazon Cotton Mills Co., Thomasville, N.C.
American & Efird Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, N.C.
American Thread Co., New York, N.Y.
Anchor Thread Co., Trenton, N.J.
Ashland Knitting Mills, Inc., Ashland, Pa.
Atlas Underwear Corp, Piqua, Ohio
Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.
Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Bacon, Charles H., Co., Inc., Lenoir City, Tenn.
Balston Yarn Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N.C.
Bamberger-Reinthal Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Bartex Spinning Co., Clayton, N.C.
Beaunit Textiles, New York, N.Y.
Bemis Brothers Bag Co., Boston, Mass.
Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Boger & Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Borden Manufacturing Co., Goldsboro, N.C.
Botany Cottons, Inc., Gastonia, N.C.
Bowling Green Spinning Co., Gastonia, N.C
Brower Mills, Hope Mills, N.C.
Browns Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N.C.
Burkey Mills, Inc., Hamburg, Pa.
Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N.C.

Candlewick Yarn Mills, Inc., Dalton, Ga.
Carolina Mills, Inc., Maiden, N.C.
Central Yarn & Dyeing Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Cheraw Cotton Mills, Inc., Cheraw, S.C.
China Grove Cotton Mills Co., China Grove, N.C.
Clayton Spinning Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Clemson College, Clemson, S.C.
Cleveland Mills Co., Lawndale, N.C.
Cloverdale Dye Works, High Point, N.C.
Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N.C.
Corlin Processing Co., Inc., Landis, N.C.
Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion, N.C.

Dallas Hosiery Mills, Inc., Dallas, Ga.
Danville Knitting Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.
Danville Yarn Mills, Bon Air, Ala.
Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Drew Chemical Corp., Boonton, N.J.
Drexel Knitting Mills Co., Drexel, N.C.
duPont, E.I., de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Falls Manufacturing Co., Granite Falls, N.C.
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., Spray, N.C.
Fonda Manufacturing Corp., Fonda, N.Y.
Fort Schuyler Knitting Co., Utica, N.Y.
Forte Engineering Co., Norwood, Mass.
Franklin Process Co., New York, N.Y.

General Dynamics/Telecommunication, Rochester, N.Y.
Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N.C.

Habersham Mills, Habersham, Ga.
Hamer Spinning Mills, Hamer, S.C.
Harriet & Henderson Cotton Mills, Inc., Beryton, Ga.
Harris-Marshall Hosiery Mills, Inc., Galax, Va.
Hatch Textile Research, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Herbert Mills Co., Inc., Marion, S.C.
Hickory Spinners, Inc., Hickory, N.C.
Highland Cotton Mills, Inc., High Point, N.C.
Hooker & Sanders Corp., New York, N.Y.
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Co., Lenoir, N.C.

Imperial Yarn Mills, Inc., McAdenville, N.C.

Johnston Mills Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Jordan Spinning Co., Saxapahaw, N.C.
Juliette Milling Co., Macon, Ga.

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc., Burlington, N.C.
Kimberly Yarn Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, N.C.
Kopstein, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa. (General Support.)

Laurel Soap Manufacturing Co., Inc., Charlotte, N.C.
Linford Mills, Inc., Belmont, N.C.
Linn Mills Co., Landis, N.C.
Lynne Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mount Airy, N.C.

Macanal Mills, Salisbury, N.C.
Martin Manufacturing Corp., Middlesboro, Ky.
Martinsburg Mills, Inc., Martinsburg, W. Va.
Marum Knitting Mills, Inc., Lawrence, Mass.
Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N.C.

Menzies-Southern Hosiery Mills, Hickory, N.C.
Meyers, Clarence L., & Co., Wyncote, Pa.
Modern Fibers, Inc., Calhoun, Ga.
Morehead Mills, Inc., Spray, N.C.
Munsingwear, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

New Bedford Institute of Technology, New Bedford, Mass.
N. C. State College, Raleigh, N.C.

Oneita Knitting Mills, New York, N.Y.

Parsons & Baker Co., Phoenixville, Pa.
Paulson Linkroum & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Peck Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Perfection Spinning Co., Belmont, N.C.
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piedmont Processing Co., Belmont, N.C.

Renfro Hosiery Mills Co., Mount Airy, N.C.
Rhodes-Whitener Mills, Inc., Hickory, N.C.
Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S.C.
Robinson Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N.C.
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Mebane, N.C.
Rockford Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Tenn.
Rockford Textile Mills, Inc., McMinnville, Tenn.
Royal Cotton Mill Co., Saxapahaw, N.C.
Runnymede Mills, Inc., Tarboro, N.C.

Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Inc., Kings Mountain, N.C.
Sellers Dyeing Co., Saxapahaw, N.C.
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Saxapahaw, N.C.
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N.C.
Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Smyre, A. M., Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Softspun Knitting Mills, Inc., Henderson, N.C.
South Fork Manufacturing Co., Belmont, N.C.
Southern Mercerizing Co., Tryon, N.C.
Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S.C.
Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N.C.
Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N.C.
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Stevens, J. P., & Co., New York, N.Y.
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, N.C.
Sweetwater Hosiery Mills, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Swift Spinning Mills, Inc., Columbus, Ga.

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.
Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.
Textiles-Inc., Gastonia, N.C.
Threads Inc., Gastonia, N.C.
Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.
Tillinghast-Stiles Co., Providence, R.I.
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N.C.
Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N.C.
Trio Manufacturing Co., Forsyth, Ga.

United Elastic Corp., Easthampton, Mass.
United Spinners Corp., Lowell, N.C.
U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N.J.

Valdese Manufacturing Co., Inc., Valdese, N.C.

Wanner, C. A., Inc., Fleetwood, Pa.
Ware Knitters, Inc., Ware, Mass.
Waverly Mills, Inc., Laurinburg, N.C.
Wehadkee Yarn Mills, West Point, Ga.
West Georgia Mills, Inc., Whitesburg, Ga.
West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Whisnant Hosiery Mills, Inc., Hickory, N.C.
Wigwam Mills, Inc., Sheboygan, Wis.
Willwear Hosiery Mill, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N.C.

U.S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, Dept. of Standards and Testing
Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.
Interior Dept. of, Div. of Property Management, Washington, D.C.
Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

CS11–63 Moisture Retain of Cotton Yarns

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this Commercial Standard.

Date _____

Commodity Standards Division
Office of Technical Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that this Commercial Standard constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable as our standard of practice for moisture regains in the

production[1] distribution[1] testing[1] invoicing[1]

of cotton yarns.

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those invoice weights which are determined in full compliance with the moisture regains in the standard can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

(Cut on this line)

Signature of authorized officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, zone, and State _____

[1]Underscore the applicable words. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade association, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General Support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial Standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish, for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the standard, where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function, performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of Commercial Standards on a nationwide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

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